

## FIFTH EDITION

## Comparison of the Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The public debt statement for November 1 shows the amount of debt, less cash in the Treasury to be \$2,491,664,450, being a decrease of \$3,773,789 since October 1. The amount of coin in the Treasury has increased \$8,241,657, and it now is \$111,543,317. The debt bearing coin interest has increased \$31,914,850. The debt bearing currency interest has decreased \$35,306,000.

## Public Debt Statement.

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.  
Five per cent. bonds..... \$18,845,350.00  
Six per cent. bonds, 1867 and 1868..... 19,000,911.80  
Do. do. 1881..... 283,076,600.00  
Do. 5-20 bonds..... 1,267,898,100.00  
Navy Pension Fund..... 18,000,000.00

\$17,781,10.991.80

DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.  
Six per cent. bonds..... \$18,012,000.00  
Three year Compound Int. Notes..... 62,558,910.00  
Three year 7.50 notes..... 334,070,700.00  
Three per cent. Certificates..... 11,500,000.00

\$126,765,640.00

MATURED DEBT, AND PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT.

Three year 7.50 notes, due August 15, 1867..... \$3,871,100.00

Compound Interest Notes, matured June 10, July 10, August 15, and October 15, 1867..... 9,016,100.00

Texas Indemnity Bonds..... 26,000.00

Treasury Notes, acts July 17, 1863, and April 15, 1862..... 163,661.64

Treasury Notes, March 5, 1863..... 54,061.64

Temporary loan..... 908,240.00

Certificates of indebtedness..... 4,168,375.00

Total..... 314,019.64

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

United States Notes..... \$357,164,814.00

Fractional Currency..... 36,796,613.00

Gold Certificates of Deposit..... 14,614,200.00

Total debt..... \$102,885,677.00

Amount in Treasury..... \$111,543,317.33

Currency..... \$22,58,080.07

\$133,998,398.02

Debt less cash in Treasury..... \$2,491,664,450.00

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books and Treasurers' returns in the Department on November 1, 1867.

(Signed) HUGH McCULLOCH,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

## The Maryland Election.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—Returns come in slowly, but the indications now are that every official position in the State will be filled by Democrats. In Washington county, the entire Democratic ticket is elected. Frederick is also Democratic. These have been strong Republican counties. Kent gives 1282 Democratic majority. Wicomico, a new county on the Eastern Shore, gives 1022 Democratic majority.

## EUROPE.

## HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS!

## End of the Anti-Papery War.

Arrest of Garibaldi—Terrible Defeat of His Troops—Great Battle at Monte Rotondo—Garibaldi Said to be Insane—Napoleon's Ultimatum to Victor Emanuel.

## Alarming Food Riots in England.

## The Military Called Out.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

ROME.  
Advances of the Papal Army on Garibaldi's Position—Seven Battalions and Rout of the Revolutionaries—Garibaldi Retires Towards Italy—The Insurgent Camps Broken Up.

FLORENCE, Nov. 4.—The movements of the Papal army, which, since its repulse in the preceding month, has been gradually consolidating and forming, have been broken off for some days past with great anxiety, as it was reported that the troops of His Holiness would immediately after the entry of the French, reach the northern frontier of Tuscany, on the coast of the Tyrrhenian sea.

The situation of affairs has been brought to a serious crisis by the arrival of the Papal army. Yesterday (Sunday) morning a small body of the Papal soldiers advanced from the works around Rome to the field. They were repulsed by artillery. They marched on Garibaldi's headquarters, which are situated between Tivoli—which is about six miles east northeast of Rome—and Monte Rotondo.

An engagement took place immediately between the opposing forces. The fight was long and obstinate, and a great many men were killed and wounded on both sides.

Garibaldi's force was defeated. The general retreated from the scene of action in good order, taking his wounded volunteers along with him. The direction was towards the Italian territory. It is reported here that Garibaldi has been arrested on the frontier by the Italian troops.

Sigñor Nicoletti, one of Garibaldi's officers, has withdrawn from his position at Frosinone, and gone with the troops into the Neapolitan territory. Sigñor Ascerbi, of the first Legion, a volunteer revolutionary officer, has taken his departure from Viterbo, which place he held for Garibaldi, after levying a forced loan of 100 thousand Roman crowns on the inhabitants. Garibaldian volunteers, who had crossed the frontier, are retreating daily to Italy from all points of the Papal States.

## THE BATTLE-FIELDS.

Garibaldi's Position Before the Fight—Advance of His Troops, and a Dazzling Surprise—Two Fierce Battles—Retreat of the Revolutionaries—Garibaldi's Action in the Fight, and Appearance at Parting.

CORRIE, Pontifical States, Nov. 3—Evening.—During the past few days General Garibaldi concentrated his forces around his former position at Monte Rotondo, fully supported by his officers.

Yester afternoon Sigñor Corte, Crisp, and others, ardent supporters of his cause, and formerly a reputation from the revolutionary society, begged of him to withdraw, as the Italian troops were on the frontier. Garibaldi refused their entreaties, saying "that he did not value his life in such a cause," and that a soldier ought not to count the number of his enemies."

Sigñor Corte, replying, gave his assent to the proposal, and General Garibaldi, "with a gesture of command," said "I go." The troops, then, left the camp of the general. This morning Garibaldi, with about three thousand men of his command, and having two guns, moved for Tivoli to join Nievo, one of his officers.

In the afternoon, the Papal Zouaves, who were advancing, and met the Papal army at the point of the bayonet. Garibaldi's force did not know this fact, and were marching towards the same point, singing national songs. When they arrived at Metana they were surprised by the arrival of the Papal army, supported by twelve men, who attacked them in front and on both flanks.

The battle ground was among hills, with a

country road running on both sides. The fighting was continued fiercely for over an hour, and Garibaldi was led to drag away from the engagement. His troops suffered much loss, and retreated towards Monte Rotondo, pursued by the soldiers of the Papal army. The retreat was renewed, and continued for over two hours, when the Garibaldian retreat became an utter rout. It is believed here that General Garibaldi had nine hundred and one thousand made prisoners, and a great many wounded. Menotti Garibaldi was wounded slightly in the leg. The loss of the Papal force was not so heavy.

The Garibaldians gave up all their arms, except weapons which were their own private property, to the Italian regular troops stationed on the line. General Garibaldi left here this morning in a special train for Florence. He made no particular address or speech, nor did he say anything to the revolutionaries. The revolutionary and insurrectionary movement is broken down all over the territory.

There were no French engaged in the fight, with the exception of a few who were in as the horses of the Garibaldians deceived by the resemblance of the uniform of the Papal soldiers to that worn in some of the French regiments of the line, say they were beaten by French soldiers. The Italian troops are in the frontier, however, with great judgment in the selection. Many of the wounded Garibaldians are here, and some few at Monte Rotondo.

ON THE FIELD.

The Garibaldians Disarmed and Dispersing.

CANTOLUO, Nov. 4.—P. M.—The road between the front and Corse is filled with Garibaldian volunteers returning from Italy. They are innumerable. Their defeat by the Papal soldiers is complete, final. It is said that some of their best men have been killed.

ON THE FRONTIER.

The Wounded Garibaldians Received by the Italians—Hospital Scenes—Garibaldi on the Way to Florence.

TERNI, Nov. 4.—P. M.—Hundreds of wounded men are arriving here from the south of the line engagements between the Garibaldians and the Papal troops. They are conveyed by special railroad trains.

The Italian regulars act in a very kindly manner to all, assisting in carrying them from the station to where they are laid, whispering words of comfort to the women on board. Father Ricci, in charge of the hospital, General Garibaldi, accompanied by his sons Menotti and Ricciotti, passed here this morning en route to Florence.

GARIBALDI'S ARREST.

The General Claimed as a Prisoner by Italian Troops—His Sons Leave Him.

TIGLIOLE, Nov. 4.—When General Garibaldi reached here this morning, on his way to Florence, the Italian officers on duty told him he must go to Spezia. Garibaldi, having a revolver, said he would not resist the officers, but that he would not go willingly. Italian soldiers then stepped forward and lifted him into the car. His sons would not go with him.

ITALY.

English Representations to the Cabinet—The Kingdom Quiet—Garibaldi Reported Deraugued.

FLORENCE, Nov. 4.—The English Minister and Foreign Office have requested King Victor Emanuel to treat Garibaldi leniently. The unnecessary trouble over there will, it is said, be no collision between the French and Italian forces. Italy is quiet. There are rumors abroad here to the effect that Garibaldi's mind is affected.

FRANCE.

Napoleon's Ultimatum to King Victor Emanuel—Italy to Evacuate Papal Territory Immediately—Garibaldi's Surrender.

The Paris *La Presse* of this evening says that the French Charge d'Affaires at Florence was ordered to present, on Sunday, to the King's Government an Imperial ultimatum, to the effect that the Italian troops which had been sent into the Papal territory should evacuate the State of the Church before Thurs day evening, November 7.

The Paris *Temps* says that during the engagement near Monte Rotondo, on Sunday last, Garibaldi was beaten by the Papal troops, and after his retreat to Tivoli, where he is still about eight miles southwest of Rome, on the site of the ancient city of Cures, capital of the Sabines. Here, it is said, General Garibaldi surrendered to the Italian authorities.

ENGLAND.

Alarming Food Riots in Exeter—The Movement Extended to Axminster—Bath and Bristol—Corn Stores Burned—The Military Reinforced and Special Constabulary Sworn in.

EXETER, Nov. 4—Midnight.—Serious riots were commenced in this city to night. The tumult has been produced by the high price of food, and a general want of employment; the rioters, from the north, in Exeter, having greatly depressed the price. Almost every baker's and butcher's shop in the town has been broken open and completely gutted and plundered.

The movement has extended to Axminster, sixteen twenty-four miles east of Exeter, where the premises of the corn dealers have been burned. Axminster contains the well-known carpet factories, with buildings for the manufacture of woolen cloths and gloves, and has a very determined population of working men.

The local militia has been called out and placed under arms at Exeter, and reinforcements of the regular troops have arrived in the city from the naval station at Plymouth. Several arrests have been made. Special constables have been sworn in both in Exeter and Axminster. The Mayor of Exeter has made a speech to the people, but the mob is still in force, and great excitement prevails in the streets, even at this hour.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

PARIS NOVELTIES.

BONNETS.

HATS, and

MILLINERY GOODS.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

MRS. R. DILLON,

No. 323 AND 321 SOUTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

RARE CHANCE—GOODWILL AND PIXTURES for sale. No. 104 MARKET ST., PHILA.

FOR SALE.

THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH—PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1867.

"IN THE HOURS OF OUR HAPPINESS and prosperity, let us remember the untimely and disabled soldiers who saved us a country and nationality."—LINCOLN.

GRAND POPULAR MOVEMENT  
TO ERECT THE  
GETTYSBURG ASYLUM  
FOR  
INVALID SOLDIERS.  
UNDER A SPECIAL  
CHARTER FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.  
PASSED MARCH 6, 1867.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The object of this Association is to provide, by public exertion, a National Home for our disabled soldiers, to erect an asylum for those who, in their patriotic efforts, have lost their limbs, or are maimed, and are incapable of working for their own maintenance. France has done this for her disabled soldiers, and we trust that great Napoleon, Bonaparte, her Greenwich and Charenton Hospitals, the former being one of the finest medical institutions in Europe, may be copied in this country.

LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, Oct. 28, 1867.—The American people are deeply interested in the welfare of the disabled veterans, and having passed a bill for that purpose in the New York Legislature, in continuing some one hundred of our best citizens as commissioners, and giving them power to do what they can for the disabled veterans.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Diamond Guards, Pearl Emeralds, Rubies, and other precious Stones, as described in the list, and find them all genuine.

HERZL BROS., Diamond Importers, No. 20 Maiden Lane, New York.

H. HERZL, Diamond Setter, No. 39 Broome Street.

IN ORDER TO PROMOTE PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN THE HONORABLE CHARACTER OF THESE JEWELERS, WE HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THEY ARE THE ONLY TRUSTWORTHY DEALERS IN THE TRADE.

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